Continued from First Page.

restic commerce of the United States alone was equal to that of the world. "And that demonstrates," he said, "the power of the United States alone, pitted against the whole world, to restore sliver to its use as primary money."

Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa), who spoke next in favor of the bill, referred to the declarations of the Democrats, who, in one breath, ask, "Why doesn't your premised prosperity come right along?" and in the next breath say that there is plenty of time in which to act on the tariff bill. "Mr. Chairman," said Mr. Lacey, "the situation is too serious for delay on our part. We cannot control the rate of progress upon the bill after it passes from the House, but we can demonstrate to the people the mecessity for rapid action elsewhere."

Later Mr. Lacey was asked by Mr. Handy (Dem., Del.) if he thought the gold Democrats helped the Republicans gain their victory of last fall.

Mr. Lacey thought they did.

Mr. Handy-Well, don't you think it's a pretty hard return to make for their aid to force upon them such a tariff bill as this? (Democratic applause.)

Mr. Lacey-Oh, well, Mr. Chairman, the gold

plause.)
Mr. Lacey—Oh, well, Mr. Chairman, the gold
Mr. Lacey—Oh, well, Mr. Chairman, the gold
Democrats are not nearly so much opposed to a
protective tariff law as they were in 1892. They
have had an opportunity in the past four years to
test the beauties of one of their own. (Laughter

have had an opportunity in the past four years to test the beauties of one of their own. (Laughter and applause.)

To the inquiry of another member, Mr. Lacey said he believed that more Democrats came to the Republican party last year upon the tariff question than upon the money question, although they were not always frank enough to own it.

Mr. Lacey in the remainder of his time defended Mr. Cleveland against the criticisms of Democrats for sending troops to Chicago to put down the ratiroad riots of 184, and argued that there was nothing upon which to base the charges against the Supreme Court for making its decision in the income-tax case, and that no basis whatever existed for the proposition that the defeat of that tax was responsible for the present deficit in revenue.

SOUTHERN PLEA FOR PROTECTION. Mr. McLaurin (Dem., S. C.), a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, made a strong plea for rotection to the cotton-planter of the South. The protection to the cotton-planter of the South. The fact must be admitted, he said, that for the next four years, at least, the doctrine of protection would control our revenue system, and he proposed, therefore, that this protection should be reciprocal between all sections of the country. If there was to be protection in New-England, he demanded a similar right for the raw products of the South. If cotton cloth was to be protected, he wanted also a protection for the cotton out of which the cloth was manufactured. The Democrats had denounced the doctrine of protection and declared that the protected industries of the North and East were robbing the remainder of the Nation. Believing this to be true, and knowing that in spite of all opposition this doctrine had continued in force for thirty years, was it wise, he asked, was it just to the Southern people, not to demand fair play for that section? "Let us demand equal privileges for all the products of the South to the end," he continued, "that if the tariff is robbery our own section will cease to be its only victim. If protection really means higher prices, as we claim, let the people of the South realize that fact when they market their cotton, sugar, tohacco, rice, lumber, etc."

Mr. McLaurin said that the hay, potato and corn crops of the North and West were protected so efficiently as practically to give to those farmers a monopoly of the home market, while in the matter of rice and sugar the importations largely exceeded the domestic product. This unequal percentage of importation proved, in his opinion, a want of reciprocity in tariff duties upon these products. If sugar received the same protection that was accorded to the manufacturer of New-England, the South would in a few years produce all the sugar consumed it. fact must be admitted, he said, that for the next

the manufacturer of New-England, the South would in a few years produce all the sugar consumed in this country. He demanded that the cotton-planter should not be plundered by the whole world, while the wheat-grower was protected against his near neighbor. He expressed his purpose of offering amendments placing a duty of two and one-half cents per pound on all imported cotton and two cents per pound on rice as a matter of simple justice to the South.

While in the course of his speech he was contrasting the state and extent of the growth of the wealth

cents per pound on rice as a matter of simple justice to the South.

While in the course of his speech he was contrasting the rate and extent of the growth of the wealth of the manufacturing States North and East, as compared with that of the Southern States, Mr. Linney (Rep., N. C.) asked him why the people of the Southern States did not build factories and thus secure the advantages of the Eastern and Northern States, instead of "cussing" the more fortunate sections of the country.

"The presence of Republicans and Populists in those States," answered Mr. McLaurin, "makes it impossible for us to get money for these improvements." (Laughter and applause)

Mr. Linney later, when Mr. McLaurin said that he could not indoras the theory of free raw materials asked if free raw materials had not been the pet theory of the Democracy.

"It has been the pet theory." Mr. McLaurin answered, "of that portion of the Democracy represented by Grover Cleveland and John G. Carlisle, who have prostituted Democracy and brought it to its present condition." (Applause from Republicans and Democrats.)

MR. DOLLIVER'S WITTY SPEECH.

MR. DOLLIVER'S WITTY SPEECH. Mr. McLaurin was followed by Mr. Dolliver (Rep., and Means, who, speaking for the bill, injected some humorous and sprightly features into the debate and was warmly applauded. Mr. Dolliver said he proposed to give some of the reasons why

bate and was warmly applauded. Mr. Dolliversaid he proposed to give some of the reasons why in his orinion the pending measure would meet the approval of the American people. The farmers of the Mississippi Valley, he said, had long as abandoned the un-American policy. The Applause of the Mississippi Valley, he said, had long as abandoned the un-American policy. Mr. Oplause. They walked in the rain to the polis, weary with the missrable burdens of four years of Democratic misrule and bad legislation, and cast their ballots in favor of the American policy. Mr. Dolliver charged that nearly everything that had been said in the House in favor of tree trade properly belonged to the literature of the period of human slavery, in the interest of which institution free trade had its origin.

Grover Cleveland, he said, was not the only President who had the trade states to a loan of the period of human slavery, in the interest of which institution free trade and applause.) History shows that he but followed the way often tred by Martin Van Buren and James Buchanan. (Applause.)

Great amusement was occasioned by Mr. Dolliver's reference to the engaged young couple whose fortunes formed the basis of a large part of Mr. Bryan's tariff speech in the Lild Congress. That gentleman, he said, had followed them into martimony, through life into the poortouse and the said, had followed them into martimony, through life into the poortouse and the said had followed the minute materian politics.

Mr. Swanson (Dem., Mo.) said that the industries of the country had coased operations, not because the people well and the products were so the cause the people which with the bust had no money by attributing this trouble to that "miner Republican leader," Grover Cleveland, aided by his distinguished associate, John Sherman.

The committee then rose, and the Senate joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of Warto View of the present depression was prepared under his direction by Assistant Secretary Soley. The system was strictly carried ou

Sherman.

The committee then rose, and the Senate joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to provide tents for the homeless sufferers by the Mississippi River floods was called up by Mr. McCuisleshoft (Dem., Ark.), and agreed to. It appropriates \$15,000 for the purpose.

At 5 o'clock the House took a recess until 8 o'clock.

AT THE EVENING SESSION.

The first speech of the evening was that of Mr. Howard (Pop., Ala). He said he would vote for the bill because he believed in the broad, patriotic principle of protection to American industry.

tary Long was much in carnest and that he meant all he said. The order reads as follows:

Complaint has been made that favoritism has been practised by the Board of Labor Employment at the various yards in taking on laborers and mechanics; also that favoritism is practised when discharges are necessary for lack of work, etc., and that the spirit and letter of the labor regulations are not carried out. When the system of employing mechanics and laborers upon merit first went into effect it was reasonable to suppose that those who were to administer the regulations would make some mistakes, and that occasionally the Department would be called upon to make rulings and amendments to the rules, but they have been in force now for such a period of time as to prevent the recurrence of such mistakes. By a careful and conscientious study of Navy Yard Order No. 23, revised, any official charged with administering the rules should be familiar enough with their spirit and letter to guard against errors of misconstruction. Favoritism will not be allowed. It is the intention of the Department to enforce fairly and justly the regulations as promulgated, and to disarm unjust criticism it is necessary that the attention of cach official at the yard under your command be called to what is expected of him, as to the certainty of punishment if any person intrusted with the enforcement of the labor regulations violates them or fails through carelessness or negligence to perform the duties expected and required of him. The department desires you to communicate personally to officials at the yard under your command its views as expected above.

NAVAL ORDERS. Mr. Adamson (Dem., Ga.) followed in opposition to the hill, speaking as "one of the 6,500,000 alleged Anarchists who voted last fall for honest money honest taxation and honest government." He said that the proceedings of this Congress afforded much interest if little satisfaction. "The novel method of legislating entirely by machinery, unless its results happily disappoint our expectations, will demand the insertion of a new plank in our next platform to denounce legislation by machinery, as well as government by injunction."

Mr. Sperry (Rep., Conn.) presented the petition of

Mr. Sperry (Rep., Conn.) presented the petition of the president and faculty of Yale University, asking that books and philosophical instruments used in educational institutions be continued on the free list. Believing that no principle of protection was involved in the proposition, Mr. Sperry said he would move to amend the bill in accordance with the plea of the petitioners.

Mr. Kelly (Pop., S. D.) denounced the bill as a specimen of "robber protection."

The last speech was by Mr. Clardy (Dem., Ky.), who devoted himself to the exposition of an amendment he proposed to offer to the bill by which American tobacco could be admitted in the ordinary channels of trade to the countries in Europe which now debar it from entrance, except under conditions which practically prevent its sale.

At 19:30 o'clock the committee rose and the House adjourned until to-morrow.

AGAINST THE TAX ON IDEAS.

SPREAD OF THE MOVEMENT IN THIS REGION. The New-York Library Club has added its protest to the many that have been made since it first appeared that the Dingley Tariff bill proposed to put a tax on ideas. The meeting of the club was held yesterday afternoon at Columbia University in Hamilton Hall. Vice-President Arthur E. Bostwick presided at the meeting, which was largely attended. Among those present were Dr. John S. Billings, director of the New-York Public Library; Librarian Baker, of Columbia and his assistant, C. A. Nelson; Mr. Peoples, librarian of the Mercantile Library, and

Miss Winser, of the Newark Public Library.

A special committee consisting of Dr. Billings.
Mr. Bostwick and Mr. Nelson reported that in its Mr. Bostwick and Mr. Neison reported that in an judgment the club should take all possible means to arouse a sentiment against those portions of the Tariff bill that placed a tax upon the importation of books and instruments of science, and to this end resolutions were presented recounting the wrong that the proposed tax would do to the schools, colleges, institutions of learning and in fact to the culture of the entire country. The resolution further recounted the fact that since 1812 these things had been admitted free of duty with the exception of a few years. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

opted.

The committee prepared a shorter resolution to lems have a same effect and it was decided to send copies of to the libraries and institutions of learning in

MODJESKA THE GRAND.

Found Paine's Celery Compound the Best of Remedies

For the Nervous Exhaustion Consequent Upon Her Arduous Work-The Remarkable Artiste Who Stands Pre-Eminently at the Head of Her Profession.

cent severe sickness that compelled her to leave | take a spring remedy a thoughtless person may the stage will be a source of congratulation to carry home some bogus concection prepared with the whole world.

Modjeska, in a letter to Wells, Richardson & as can be picked up behind a counter. Company, says she has found (what thousands | Paine's celery compound is prepared in exact cheap glass."

of people in every station of life have so often accordance with the prescription of Prof. Ed- it makes people well. It is the one true specific

The news of Modjeska's recovery from the re- | There is the danger that in their eagerness to only such a smattering of medical knowledge

York;
John Graham, the foremost man in American athletics:
The wife of Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, the famous preacher and reformer. Mayor McShane of Montreal, Major General Birney, Judge Powers of Vermont, and a host more of prominent men and women, including no less than five U. S. congressmen, are among the thousands of grateful people who have recently sent to the proprietors of this wonderful remedy their expressions of its unequaled value—men and women who can well afford, and do command, the highest medical advice in the country.

State Treasurer Addison B. Colvin of New

who can well afford, and do command, the highest medical advice in the country.

And then also from the people in the ordinary walks of life there come thousands of honest, straightforward, heartfelt letters, telling how Paine's celery compound has made them well.

Their testimony simply goes to show what New England's most vigorous editor so aptly said in a letter telling of the benefit Paine's celery compound had been to a member of his family. "Paine's celery compound is not a patent medicine; it is not a sarsaparilla; it is not a mere tonic; it is not an ordinary nervine—it is as far beyond them all as the diamond is superior to cheap glass."



peerless queen of artistes."

Modjeska's health is a matter of world-wide interest, and her testimonial to the value of the

vice. It was adhered to by Secretary Herbert.

secretary Long, after carefully studying its work-

ings, has decided that the system has great merit,

and that the rules in force should be closely ad-hered to. An official at the Navy Department,

discussing the new order, said to-day that Secretary Long was much in earnest and that he meant

NAVAL ORDERS.

Washington, March 23.-The following changes

have been ordered in the Navai Medical Corps; Surgeon T. C. Craig, placed on the retired list.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. M. Kennedy, detached

from the Naval Hospital at Norfolk and ordered

o that at Philadelphia, relieving Surgeon O. Diehl,

ordered to the Terror, in place of Surgeon O. Dien, Dubose, transferred to the Texas relieving Surgeon S. H. Dickson, transferred to the Massachusetts, relieving Surgeon C. A. Siegfried, ordered to the torpedo station at Newport.

CHANGE OF INAUGURAL DAY PROPOSED.

Washington, March 23 (Special).-Mr. Hoar brought forward in the Senate to-day the proposi-

tion advanced four years ago by Mr. Sherman and others to change the date of the Presidential In-

auguration from March 4 to April 30, and to ex-

tend the terms of the outgoing Senators and Rep-

resentatives of 1901 so as to bridge over the result-

ing eight weeks' interval. To accomplish this sensi-

ble and commendable reform, an amendment to the

Constitution is required, and the task of altering

Constitution is required, and the task of altering the Constitution, even in so trivial a detail, is stupendous enough to dismay the most ardent of period of the constitution of the cons

The order reads as follows:

as the remains remedy for building up a person's health in the spring.

The most overwhelming testimony to the value of Paine's celery compound that has recently appeared from men and women of national

eputation: Hon. George B. Swift, mayor of Chicago; Francis Murphy, the foremost apostle of temperance in the world;
Mrs. Matthew S. Quay, wife of the great Republican senator from Pennsylvania;
Ex-President Cook of the National Teachers'

Association; Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., the brilliant Presbyterian leader of New York City; Elizabeth Cady Stanton; Secretary Carlisle's private secretary;

be hoped that Mr. Hoar's proposed amendment will not go the way of all its predecessors.

heartily testified) that Paine's celery compound is the very best of all remedies for nervous exhaustion.

Joseph Haworth rightly calls Modjeska "the"

ward E. Phelps, M. D., LL, D., of Dartmouth College, Its curative effects have been closely watched by the ablest physicians of every school, and they are to-day agreed that it stands alone as the reliable remedy for building up a person's as the reliable remedy for building up a person's profession a positive cure for sleeplessness, liver as the reliable remedy for building up a person's profession appearance of the profession appearance o recognized and prescribed to-day by eminent practitioners for diseases arising from a debili-tated nervous system. Prof. Phelps gave to his profession a positive cure for sleeplessness, wast-ing strength, dyspepsia, biliousness, liver com-plaint, neuralgia, rheumatism, all nervous dis-eases and kidney troubles. For all such com-plaints Paine's celery compound has succeeded again and again, where everything else has failed.

When Modjeska in a letter published in Boston When Modjeska in a letter published in Boston said "I have found Paine's celery compound the very best of all remedies for the nervous exhaustion consequent upon the arduous work of my profession," she voiced the experience of every tired-out, run-down, exhausted woman who ever went to this greatest of all spring remedies for sailef.

No one ever yet failed to find strength and No one ever yet laned health returning who faithfully used nature's true remedy-Paine's celery compound.

CIVIL SERVICE ATTACKED.

THE LAW AND ITS ADMINISTRATION CRITICISED IN THE SENATE.

Washington, March 23.-The Senate indulged today in an almost one-sided denunctation of the Civil Service law and its administration. The matter came up in the shape of a resolution offered or Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) directing the Committee on Civil Service to inquire into the dismissal of some half-dozen microscopists of the Bureau of Animal Industry in South Omaha, Neb. His as sertion was that the dismissals were for political easons, Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) did not favor the proposed investigation because it would bring out so many hundred other like grievances, and Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) objected to it on the same grounds, saying that such a herculean task should men was prepared under his direction by Assistant Secretary Soley. The system was strictly carried out, with many beneficial results to the naval sernot be thrown on any committee at this special The Civil Service law, as administered, was char-

acterized by Mr. Gallinger as "A monumental hum-bug." He favored blotting out the law and returning to a condition of things that would "give to every man and woman an equal right to hold office with every other man and woman." This declaration was applauded by the galleries, and the galleries were appropriately lectured by the Vice-President on that breach of propriety. Various instances of absurdities in Civil Service

examinations were furnished by Senators-Mr. Gallinger mentioning the requirement of would-be compositors in the Government Printing Office that they should hop twelve times on one foot; Mr. Wilson (Rep., Wash.) saying that Civil Service examinations had been ordered in his State for a cook in the penitentiary, and for a sawyer on an Indian reservation; and even Mr. Hawley (Rep. Conn.)—who had been a member of the House Committee which reported the law originally—admitting that the Commission had failen into a state of "conspicuous incompetency," and giving as an illustration the fact that when an army engineer officer in charge of a public work on Long Island Sound had selected a competent inspector in the person of a steamboat captain, who knew every rock and sandhar in the neighborhood, the Commission sent to him "a schoolmaster from Rhode Island." The only Senator who defended the law and its administration was Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) The upshot of it all was that Mr. Allen's resolution was agreed to without a division, but amended so as to instruct the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment to linguire and report whether the Civil Service law should be continued, amended or repealed. Conn.)-who had been a member of the House Comor repealed.

These three bills were passed by the Senate: Di-

These three bills were passed by the Senate: Discribe the Secretary of War to supply less tents to shelter and relieve the sufferers from the flood in the Mississippi River; to establish the official survey of fractional townships in Nebraska; to amend the act repealing the timber-culture laws. The latter bill was explained by Mr. Pertigrew (Sliverite, S. D.) to be the same as was passed by both houses last session, but which the President had been "too busy fishing" to sign.

Mr. Turple (Dem., Ind.) made an argument in favor of a constitutional amendment to make United States Senators elective by popular vote instead of by State Legislatures.

At 3.45 p. m. the Senate adjourned until te-morrow.

THE TORREY BILL MAKES AN EARLY START Washington, March 21 (Special).—The Torrey Bankruptey bill, slightly modified, was reported by Senator Lindsay to-day from the Judiciary Committee, and thus secured a forward place on th Senate calendar, which it has enjoyed in no pre-vious Congress. Its prompt indersement by the Ju-dictary Committee is rightly considered by its friends as a decided victory, for the same committee, by a majority of one, reported it adversely in the last Congress. Judge Torrey, the author of the measure, said this afternoon: "We are greatly pleased by the action of the committee. The bill has never before been so far advanced so early in has never before been so far advanced so early in the session. In view of this progress and the very general demand all over the country for the pas-sage of the bill, we feel confident that it will become a law before the adjournment of the present Congress. The amendments made by the Judiciary Committee are calculated to perfect the bill. None of them go to the extent of eliminating

a single section. I am confident that they will crove acceptable to our friends in all parts of the country.

In summing up the advantages to be derived from the passage of the bill, Judge Torrey said: "It will enable half a million of honest men to secure discharges; it will prevent the unnecessary expenditure of millions of money now annually spent in needless costs; it will enable creditors of equal rights to obtain equal remedles; it will diminish fraud, and benefit the whole people."

SOME RELIEF FOR THE PRESIDENT.

A MARKED FALLING OFF IN THE RUSH OF CALL ERS AT THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, March 23 (Special).-To-day showed in even more marked falling off of callers at the White House than yesterday. The only Congressional delegation which came in a body was that The general knowledge that the from Michigan. day was one of the semi-weekly Cabinet days kept away both the politicians and the stray visitors who merely wanted to pay their respects. Of the latter class, the most conspicuous representatives in to-day's list were Chief Justice Fuller and Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll. Representative McDonald, of Maryland, accompanied by Major James Albert Clark, president of the Maryland Republican Edi torial Association, and others, called early to urge the appointment of B. H. Warner, jr., as Consul to outhampton. Mr. Warner, is the Editor of "The Montgomery Press."

Colonel W. P. Sutton filed with Secretary Porter further papers in support of his application for the place of Third Assistant Secretary of State. Other candidates talked of for this place are Frank W. Partridge and Thomas C. Cridler. Mr. Partridge has had a great deal of experience in State Depart ment work, having formerly held the post of Solic-itor for that Department. Mr. Cridler is the chief of the Diplomatic Bureau of the State Department. Representative Littauer, of New-York, presented papers of General George S. Batcheller, of Saratoga, who is one of the applicants for the Con-

Senators Cullom and Mason were accompanied to the White House to-day by Representative Marsh and Lewis Felser, of Illinois, the latter a candidate for a foreign appointment. Senator Mason is interesting himself in the candidacy of F. E. Coyne, who has the indorsement of Chicago Republicans for the collectorship of internal revenue for Chicago. There will be a vacancy in this office in a short time.

Representative Sherman, of New-York, was with the President for some time early in the day.

It is said that Representative Quigg has returned from New-York after a conference with Senator Platt and other leaders with a petition in favor of the appointment of Assembly Clerk Archie E. Baxter as Third Assistant Postmaster-General. Many of the New-York delegation found themselves in an embarrassing position when Mr. Baxter's petition was presented to them for signatures. They had already signed the application of J. M. Dickey, a personal friend of Representative Odell. Representative Wadsworth was the only member of the delegation who had not signed Mr. Dickey's appears. Mr. Quigg has intimated that Mr. Dickey's appendiment will not be acceptable to the party leaders of New-York. A few days ago the report went the rounds that ex-Representative John M. Farquhar, of Buffalo, had been agreed on for Third Assistant. Senators Cullom and Mason were accompanied to

Assistant.
Representative Hemingway, of Indiana, visited the White Hause with Judge William Wylie, John B. Cochrum and Colonel William Cochrum.
Ex-Representative Crowther, of Missouri, is anxious to hurry up the appointment of a postmaster a. St. Joseph. Mo., and was a caller. He hopes a communication will be made soon.

"FORT THURBER" REMOVED.

Washington, March 22.-The little shelter, or sen ry-box, erected in front of the White House in th last Administration which has figured in the new-papers as "Fort Thurber," was removed to-day. The box was used to shelter policemen on duty in the White House grounds in bad weather. It is explained that it was considered unsightly.

GOOD NEWS FOR CROMPTON, R. I. Providence, March 23.-The Spring Lake woolier mille, in Crompton, which have been idle for about a year, are to resume operation next week, orders for goods having been filed which will renew the prosperity of that village.

Are you thinking of purchasing a Piano, or a Piano stool? If so, do not fall to consult the little advertisements in the narrow columns. Some good barrains may be found there.

IN THE CYCLING WORLD.

COMMENT ON THE ROAD RACING PROJECTS.

AN OPINION FROM PRESIDENT POTTER-TO-DAY'S BOARD OF TRADE MEETING-TIRE MAKERS CONFER-ROAD RULES FOR THE PARK.

The announcement made in these columns yes. terday that there would be two great road races this year, instead of one, caused much comment in cycle circles in the course of the day. The proposed race to take place on Riverside Drive will meet with some opposition, but the wheelmen seem to think that they will be able to win over to their side many people who will at first oppose the idea The wheelmen say that the race could be held be-tween 10 a. m. and noon on May 29, and that such an arrangement would not interfere with those who wished to use the drive. It is admitted that some of the people who live along the Riverside Drive will oppose the race, but it is said also that many more will favor it. Two of the Park Commissioners are openly in favor of having the cycle Derby on the Drive, and the others may not pose the project. The committees in charge of this race and the Irvington-Millburn race, the latter being held on the old New-Jersey course, may some trouble in securing prizes from the trade for both contests, but the promoters seem to think that they will be able to surmount this difficulty. The race on the Drive, if the weather is fine, will possibly attract one of the largest throngs seen at any sporting contest in years. There are many points of vantage along the Drive from which the race could be seen, and the contest will be for amateurs only, with no gate-money features. Fred Burns, the well-known athletic authority, said yesterday that it ought to be one of the finest races ever seen, and he made the prediction that the race would be run within an hour. This would beat all records made on the Irving-ton-Millburn course. I. B. Potter, the president of the L. A. W., was appealed to by many people yesterday concerning the race. He said that while the L. A. W. did not take practical cognizance of road-racing, he thought that such a race would do no harm, that it would bring many people to the city, and that it might have a beneficial influence for good roads. trade for both contests, but the promoters seem Lively interest is felt in the meeting of the Exec-

utive Committee of the Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers, which will be held at the Board rooms in Broadway to-day. The meeting will be called to order by President Garford at 11 a. m. Several of the manufacturers reached the city yes-terday, but for once the makers did not care to terday, but for once the makers did not care to talk about what would be the outcome of the session. It is said that the financial statements will be particularly interesting. Rumors are current that the two National shows held in this city and in Chleago were not as profitable as was thought some time ago. Ex-president Coleman has been in the South, shooting ducks, and he is expected to reach the city to-day. A. G. Spalding was here yesterday, but he declined to say what he thought the outcome of the meeting would be, or whether there would be any more National shows or not. He preferred to wait until he had heard the full reports before having anything to say, he remarked. General Roy Stone, of the Good Roads Bureau of

the Department of Agriculture at Washington, was in the city yesterday afternoon. He will leave town for Washington to-day. The General is one of the most enthusiastic good roads men in the country, and his missionary work in this respect has done much good. "Twelve State legislators are now working on reform road bills," he said yesterday. "The general tendency seems to be looking toward State highway commissions and State aid. California has just passed a State road building act and some other States may follow suit." The General will have a conference with President Potter of the League of American Wheelmen to-day regarding road affairs. and his missionary work in this respect has done A meeting of the Rubber Tire Association was

held at the Arena yesterday afternoon with Colonel Dodge in the chair, and decided that no free tires Dodge in the chair, and decided that to free the should be given to race meet promoters. The tire-makers discussed a plan of having a standard size and form of rim. This will be settled by committees from the Cycle Board of Trade, the National Asso-ciation of Wood Rim Makers, and the Tire Asso-ciation. The tire committee will consist of George H. Day of Hartford, and J. C. Davis, of Boston.

The Associated Cycling Clubs of New-York are about to draw up a set of rules to govern cyclists in the city parks. These rules will be submitted to the Park Board for approval. A new idea in bicycle finish was seen in this

A new idea in bicycle innsh was seen in the city yesterday. It is called celluloid casing and the effect is particularly pretty. The wheel finished has the effect of tortoise shell. Other colors and effects can be made. Old wheels can be finished in this style, possibly for \$10, and they will look as well as new, but it will not do to place the finish too close to a live fire. A meeting of the New-York Consulate of the L

A. W. will be held at the house of Dr. L. C. Leroy, No. 6 Lexington-ave., to-night. Several road law suggestions and ordinances will come up for dis-cussion. Secretary Frobisher has sent in his resig-nation. There is said to be trouble in the consulate. Henry White, the newly appointed secretary of

the American Embassy in London, will leave this city for Europe on Saturday. He will take several American blcycles with him. Mr. White on his last trip across took a Columbia to the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M. P.

"Ike" Bowdish, well-known in the trade, and a copular member of the Kings County Wheelmen, is said to be in poor health. He is at Westboro at present, but he may start for the West before long to take a well-earned rest.

Cyclists desiring to join the League of American Wheelmen may obtain full printed information and membership blanks by sending names and ad-dresses to the Cycling Editor, Tribune.

WESTERN DATES NOT TO BE CANCELLED. Baltimore, March 23.-Albert Mott, chairman of National Racing Board, League of American Wheelmen, says that there is absolutely no foundation for the report that Western dates for the National Circuit races will be cancelled owing to the secession talk. The Western dates will not be cancelled. Mr. Mott says, and all applications for dates will be considered without prejudice. All claims for

dates must, however, be in Mr. Mott's hands by

A matter which is attracting considerable attention is the international race meet which will be held in Scotland, July 29 to August 1. In previous years some American wheelmen have been in Europe at the time of this meet, and A. A. Zimmer rope at the time of this meet, and A. A. Zimmer-man won it in 1893 in England. Banker finished first in the trials in Germany in 1895, but was dis-qualified on a technicality. At present there are no American racers on the other side who are likely to enter, but there is a possibility that some fast Americans may go there at the time of the races. It is an expensive thing to send riders over, espe-cially for such an event, but the matter will doubt-less come up for consideration if some flyer does not go over on his own account.

NEW-YORK A. C. NOW HOCKEY CHAMPIONS What was advertised as the contest for the

amateur hockey championship of the United States took place last evening at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, in West Sixty-sixth-st. was between the St. Nicholas Skating Club team and representatives of the New-York Athletic Club, and the latter won with considerable ease by a score of 3 goals to 1.

The rink was filled by a large and fashionable crowd, that watched the game with interest. The game itself was not close at any time. In fact, it game itself was not close at any time. In fact, it was seldom that the New-York Athletic team was in any danger. The team scored the first goal within a few minutes after time was called, and repeated the performance before the St. Nicholas men had tallied at all. Just before the end of the men had tailed at all. Sust before the end of the half, however, Malcolm Chace got the ruck, made a clever run half the length of the rink, and succeeded in getting it past the Athletic goal tend. That was the only time St. Nicholas scored, while the New-York Athletic men counted again in the second half.

second half.

The winners got their victory by smooth team play and constant alerthess. St. Nicholas was frequently asleep. The St. Nicholas goal tend was especially soperfic. The Athletic Club won a silver cup as well as the championship. The teams:

N. Y. A. C. B. Bogert Position. N. Y. A. C.
Left end B. Bogert
Left centre D. M./Spaulding
Right centre P. S. Wonham
Right end A. R. Pope
Cover point. J. A. Fenwick, capt.
Point T. Lynch
Goal G. R. March
Goal G. R. MarchT. Lyne

WON BY WINKFIELD'S PRIDE. London, March 23.-The Lincolnshire Handleap.

the first important turf event of the season, attracted a large crowd to the Lincoln spring meeting to-day. The race was of special interest to Americans, as Pierre Lorillard's four-year-old bay col: Diakka, entered by Mr. Loriflard's racing partner, Lord William Beresford, was thought to have a good chance of winning, and the horse was well a good chance of winning, and the horse was well backed by American bettors. The race, however, was won by the favorite. Winkfield's Pride, owned by J. G. Sullivan and ridden by M. Cannon, Diakka, of whom more was expected, was not prominent at any stage of the race, and finished thirteenth. Winkfield's Pride won by a head, and Funny Boat was the same distance ahead of Bridegroom. The time was 1:48.



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pockets and waistbands, to order

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100



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30,00 35.00 40.00

50.00 A. G. Spalding & Bros. | Spalding-Bidwell Co 126-130 Nassau St. SECOND-HAND RICYCLES.—Bargains from \$30.00 up. Cash or instalments. Call at 318 Broadway, New York.

course of ten days the 'varsity eight will go into quarters at Morningside, and the freshmen will follow soon after. Arrangements are being made for an early removal from the gymnasium to the Hudson River. "The Spectator" says that George L. Rives, '68, and F. S. Bangs, '77, have presented to the crews a couple of English pair-oar boats, which are expected to be here soon. bla's crews will be on the water soon. In the

RUSIE MAY COME TO NEW-YORK. Chicago, March 23.-A "Chronicle" special dispatch from Indianapolis says: "Indications point to an early settlement of Rusie's differences with of whom more was expected, was not prominent at any stage of the race, and finished thirteenth.

Winkfield's Pride won by a head, and Funny Boat was the same distance ahead of Bridegroom.

The time was 1:48.

COLUMBIA'S ROWING DEBTS ALL PAID.

Dr. W. K. Otis, the treasurer of the Columbia University Union, has announced the liquidation of all the union's rowing indebtedness, and Columbia that the expects to return to the diamond. the New-York club, and the local belief is strong